

PENNSYLVANIA PRESSURE TO BE APPLIED NEXT WEEK

There Will Then Be an Early Break One Side or the Other

Senator Quay Is Confident That It Will Be in Favor of the Omnibus Statehood Bill—The President After Review- ing the Situation and Remodeling His Views in the Light of Later Intelligence Has Decided to Keep His Hands Off.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Aside from a spirited discussion between Senators Beveridge and Dubois there was nothing of particular interest today in the statehood doings in the senate. It is well understood that Mr. Quay will not press the fight until next week. One feature of the statehood movement which impresses the onlooker is the fact that with a few exceptions the leading papers of the east are opposed to the omnibus bill. The reasons given are not complimentary to the editors in that they betray a degree of ignorance of the southwest which a newspaper man ought not to be guilty of.

The Star today prints a story relative to the attitude of the president toward the omnibus bill which will be interesting to readers of The Republican. It asserts in the course of a labored column that the president and Senator Hanna and other republicans of note have arrayed themselves against the bill "because of the oft-repeated allegations of political and other deals." The following paragraph from the Star throws a little light on the remarkable situation: "On the inside of affairs well understood to republican senators of prominence hints and suggestions have been prominently passed around for weeks and even months that there are deals on foot as to statehood with which the republican party and the administration could not afford to be identified. Broadly stated, there are too many allegations of political understanding and of future benefits to be derived from state legislation and other sources to suit the president, Senator Hanna and other leaders of the party."

"Could the question of statehood have been settled without being complicated with these allegations, the president, it is said, might have continued in the same belief that he entertained a year ago, but he does not propose that his administration shall ever be connected with a measure of any kind that could afterwards be held up as an instance of jobbery and press agreements. The allegations are of such a nature it is pointed out that any investigation by the president would be fruitless, and consequently he has no means of knowing or finding out for himself whether this or that charge is true. All he knows, if he cared to talk, is that substantial men have laid before him facts and statements that make him for the present at least disposed to keep hands off."

The Star with no suspicion of the astuteness which runs through the story, declares that it is "certain that the strong stand that Senator Hanna is taking against the omnibus bill is due to allegations made to him from various sources that should the omnibus bill become a law the six senators who would come from the three new states would be divided between the democratic and republican parties." The three new states would likewise cast ten electoral votes, and the allegation is broadly made that part of these votes would go to the democrats and part to the republicans.

The article concludes with a statement that Senator Quay undertook to secure the writing of pledges of several senators who are standing with him at present but failed, and it seeks to convey the impression that before many days his support will melt away and the omnibus bill will be but a memory. It supplies a good illustration of the methods that the enemies of statehood are employing to defeat the bill. I may add that today there is renewed talk

WATER STORAGE ON AMERICAN NILE

Mr. Newell's Investigation of the Colorado

It Is Possible to Reclaim a Million Acres of the Best Land in America, But It Will Cost Twenty Millions.

Washington, January 23.—(Special.)—Frederic Haynes Newell, chief hydrographer of the United States government, has just returned to Washington from a four weeks trip in California and Arizona, in the course of which he floated four hundred miles down the Colorado river in a small row boat. The purpose of his trip was to investigate the possibilities of that section of the southwestern desert country in the line of irrigation and to get a preliminary idea of the feasibility of conserving the great floods of water which at certain seasons of the year pass down the Colorado river to the Gulf of California.

In some respects this projected enterprise resembles the great reclamation works which have been constructed by the English government in Egypt whereby the flood waters of the Nile are impounded and distributed over millions of acres of fertile delta land. To carry out to its full possibilities this great project on the Colorado river would require an expenditure of from fifteen to twenty million dollars, which would give in return an irrigated area of over one million acres of extremely fertile land.

When asked in regard to his trip Mr. Newell said:

"I first went to the Needles in California and there secured a wagon outfit and drove up the Colorado river as far as possible to what is known as Bowles Head, one of the highest sites for a proposed reservoir on the river. We then came back through the agricultural lands near Camp Mohave, where the Indian school is situated and where large areas can be brought under irrigation by a high line canal from the Colorado river. Then we went back to the Needles and in company with J. B. Lippincott, consulting engineer; Arthur P. Davis, principal engineer; E. T. Perkins, district engineer, and E. C. Barnard, topographer, I started on my trip down the river."

"We were five days in an open boat jumping along the banks of the stream at night. We then struck a little river steamer, the St. Baller, which was on the point of starting from Ehrenberg to Yuma. All navigation on the river is suspended at dark, and in fact is also often suspended in the day time while the crew is engaged in getting the boat off the sand bars. There is a decided current which runs about three miles an hour and carries the boat from one side to the other of the channel. The water spreading out on many places over a very wide area. It is easy traveling along these channels until one reaches a place where the river widens out, then the water becomes so shallow that the boats frequently get stuck. The little stern wheel steamer, which occasionally uses this river, when they get stuck on a sand bar turn around and the revolution of the wheel moves enough of the sand so that the boat can drift on down."

"We went down the river about four hundred miles in all. The country back from the river is arid and desolate and has very scanty vegetation except for an occasional thorn bush. It is generally considered to be a highly mineralized country and there is an almost infinite number of prospect holes and a few mines but very little if any ore is now being shipped. This is probably largely due to the difficulties of transportation."

"We saw very few people along the river. An occasional Indian was met, polling his boat against the stream, carrying goods to the mining camps or to the Indian school. These are the Mohave Indians. They all use punts or small bottom boats. There seemed to be no white settlers along the river except a few prospectors. We found no mesquites at this time of year and the nights were frosty. The country is semi-tropical, having very hot days and cold nights, especially on the lower levels."

"The Colorado river is the largest river of the arid region. It can be compared in size to the Nile of Egypt and is similar in many characteristics. It differs in the flow for this is not as regular or as well sustained because of the fact there are no lakes at the head of the river to insure permanency of flow. It is navigable with difficulty, however, except in the lower part of its course is through canyons where the water cannot be diverted upon the surrounding land. The lower river passes through an open country, varied by a few narrow valleys. The fall of the river is very slight and silt is taken out all quickly with silt. Silt is the great obstacle to the development of the irrigation features and ditches will have to be given a heavy grade."

"Reservoirs are necessary to store and control the silt. Small works are impossible and large ones will be very costly. The land to be reclaimed is probably as good as any in the United States. The problem of getting water upon it is not easy of solution for there are many alternative plans. The land will produce large crops in frequent succession, one following the other as fast as it can be planted, grown and harvested."

"When asked as to the character of country through which he passed on his journey down the river Mr. Newell said:

"For the first one hundred miles below the Needles the river is mostly in canyons or narrow valleys and

NOTHING IS DOING IN CENTENNIAL STATE

A Vote on Senator Without Any Result

At Half Past Ten Last Night the Democratic Senators and Representatives Missed the Election of Mr. Teller by a Single Vote, Notwithstanding They Had Brought in Sick Members in Carriages.

Denver, Colo., January 23.—The joint session of the democratic members of the two houses of the legislature has been continuous today except for two hours from 2 o'clock p. m. when an adjournment was taken to permit the house members to attend a meeting of the house until 4 o'clock when the joint session was again called to order.

Again today action on the senatorship was blocked by the absence of one man, Representative Kelly of Montezuma county who could not be found yesterday was present today but Representative Madden of Denver had disappeared and at a late hour had not been found. Caucuses and conferences had been held during the day by different factions but no settlement of the deadlock appears in sight.

At 10:30 o'clock a ballot for United States senator was taken in a joint session of the democratic senators and representatives. It was necessary to send for Senators Bailey and Hill who are sick and they were brought to the state house in carriages. The fifty votes cast were all for Henry M. Teller. Representative Madden was absent still and there was no choice. The joint session then took a recess until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

The democratic senate resumed its continuous session in the senate chamber.

tory to the president and Secretary Hay and while it is a larger amount than was offered at first it is believed by the administration officials that the senate undoubtedly will accept the figures named in the treaty particularly after it is made clear that the lesser amount would deprive Colombia of the income which she is now actually receiving. All other points than this one of money compensation remain as they stood in the original draft of the treaty and are completely satisfactory to the United States government.

It was not Secretary Hay's intention to transmit the signed treaty to the senate today but after the president and cabinet discussed it the conclusion was reached that it would be advisable to send it to the senate at the earliest possible moment. The letter of transmittal therefore was prepared at once and late this afternoon the treaty was sent to the senate. The president and members of the cabinet are confident that the treaty will be ratified at an early date without encountering serious opposition.

The Venezuelan situation was discussed at length but it can be said by authority that no change in the attitude of the United States is in contemplation at this time. The government will continue its policy of "sitting tight." The bombardment of San Carlos by the German warships is regretted sincerely by the officials of the administration because of their apprehension that it may complicate seriously the pending negotiations between Minister Bowen as the representative of the Venezuela, and the representative of the United States. However, while the administration regards the bombardment as an unwarranted act, the United States has no intention of taking official cognizance.

Some consideration was given to the proposed anti-trust legislation pending in congress. Regret was expressed that the impression prevailed in some quarters that the bill reported to the house from the judiciary committee was an "administration measure." It is made clear that it is not an administration measure and does not represent

THE CONGRESS DAY PENSION BILLS

The Lesser Investigation and Other Matters.

Washington, January 23.—The house today passed twenty-three private pension bills. They included pensions to the widow of General Franz Siegel at \$100 per month, the widow of General Francis Negley at \$50, and the widow of Rear Admiral Henry Pickens at \$40.

The Alaska delegate bill was passed. It provides for the representation of the territory of Alaska in the house of representatives by a delegate. It also defines the citizenship and qualification of electors and creates the machinery for an election, the date of which shall be the last Tuesday in September. The first delegate is to be elected next autumn and is to hold a seat in the Fifty-eighth congress.

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